

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1847.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS CONTINUED.

The resolution of the committee on Executive Affairs being still before the Senate,

Mr. BOYD said he had no disposition to trespass on the patience of the Senate, but he had a duty to discharge to the country and to himself; he asked the indulgence of the Senate while he should present some of the reasons for the vote which he should give on the resolution.

Mr. B. commenced by remarking on the peculiar character of our government—the great excellency of which consists in the division of the three great departments, Executive, Legislative and Judicial.—The framers of our constitution had wisely distributed the powers and used proper caution in declaring that no one department should exercise any of the powers granted to another. The supreme Executive power was lodged with the Governor. What, said Mr. B., did the constitution mean by saying that the supreme Executive power should be vested in a Chief Magistrate to be styled the Governor, &c. It was not as the committee contended, merely to designate the name of the head of the Executive department. It meant to vest exclusively, the supreme power of the Commonwealth in the Governor. Look at the circumstances under which our constitution was framed. It was made a few years after the adoption of the Federal constitution. That instrument was before our fathers when they were framing the constitution of this State, and they had copied it closely. It was, for the most part identical even in language with the Federal constitution. The latter had given to the President, supreme Executive power, in which was embraced the power to appoint, change and remove public officers. In the establishment of the offices of the Executive department, the constitution had been construed to give to the President the power of removal, and the constitution of Kentucky had been framed with a view to that construction. Mr. B. denied that the President derived the power of removal from legal enactment, and quoted from a history of the proceedings of the first Congress, and from Gen. Jackson's protest in support of the position that the constitution gave this power to the President—that it had been so settled at an early period in the history of the Government, and ever since acquiesced in.—Mr. B. then contended that the Governor of Kentucky derived his powers from similar constitutional provisions, and that the Federal constitution gave to the President the power of removal—the constitution of Kentucky conferred the same power on the Governor. Mr. B. denied the construction assumed by the committee, that the enumeration of the Executive powers in the constitution, that it was intended to restrict the Governor to the exercise of those powers alone, and made a detailed comparison of the portions of the constitutions of the United States and Kentucky, which enumerated the powers of the Executive, and which he asserted, were almost identical. If then, he asked, this enumeration restricts the Governor, why not also the President to those powers alone? There is no more authority for the President than for the Governor, to exercise the power of removal, and yet it is well established and universally conceded, that the President has that power. They both derive the power of removal from the Executive power vested in them, and the necessary implication, the authority to use all incidental means necessary to the exercise of that power. Mr. B. contended that the enumeration of powers were only imperative directions to do particular acts. A great many other powers were left discretionary with the Executive to exercise or not—but those enumerated, he was imperatively required to exercise. The language employed, proved this, he said do this and that.

The committee say that the only mode of removal is by impeachment. The Federal Constitution also provides for impeachment, and yet the President has the power of removal without impeachment. It was said that if the Governor could remove the Secretary there would be no limit to his authority.—His power in this respect is limited to the Executive department. The Executive is an unit—the Executive head is responsible for all the acts of his subordinate officers. The Governor is looked to, by the people, for the manner in which the duties of the Executive department are discharged, and he could not get along without the power of removing his subordinates. He has the power to select his Secretary, and it would be strange indeed, if the Secretary, by his refusal to act, could stop the wheels of government and the Governor had no power to remove him. It is the duty of the Governor to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and this he could not do without this power.

Mr. B. said he had examined the reports of the committee, and investigated the whole subject as well as he could, and had fully made up his mind that the Governor has the right to remove any of the officers of the Executive department, or to judge of existing vacancies in office.

He denied the authority of the Senate to inquire into the existence of a vacancy, and contended that the Senate could only advise and consent or advise and disagree to nominations sent in by the Executive, and for this purpose could inquire merely into the personal qualifications of the nominee. He believed the office of Secretary had become vacant by the acts of the incumbent. It was contended that the common law was not in force here, because we have a written constitution, but that common law was recognized by the constitution itself. All officers are created for the public good, and when an officer neglects or refuses to discharge his duties, his office becomes vacant by operation of law. Mr. B. quoted from 1st Coke as authority for this position. In the present case there was a refusal to discharge the duties of the office of Secretary. Mr. B. said he had no feeling against Mr. Harlan—on the contrary, he respected him very highly. The office was unsuited to his taste, and not adapted to his capacity—he had frequently filled higher offices—this could add nothing to his fame—his brow was encircled with laurels gained in other fields.—There was nothing here to stimulate his ambition, the responsibility of the office did not weigh upon his mind; under all these circumstances he had failed and refused to attend and discharge the duties of his office, and it had thereby become vacant. He ought not to complain, it was the result of his own conduct. Mr. B. referred to a decision in one of the English Courts upon a mandamus, to restore an individual to an office under similar circumstances with this case, in which Lord Mansfield said, that an officer refusing to discharge the duties of his office ought to be removed at once, sooner than that the public interests should continue to suffer. The committee had dwelt upon the fact, that we had a written constitution, and must be confined to it. England had an unwritten constitution which was equally sacred and binding as ours, but, she had also an unwritten law, which was as obligatory here as there, having been recognised and adopted in our written constitution.

Mr. B. said that there were other points which he would like to discuss, but he would not extend his remarks further. He was satisfied that the Govern-

or had the power of removal, as well as the power to declare a vacancy, and that a proper subject for exercise of that power was presented in this case.

Mr. WALLI desired to offer an explanation, and to define his position in relation to the Governor and the committee. He would say to the Senator from Breckinridge, that if an "unholy crusade" had been waged against the Governor, he had no agency in it. He was forced into his position on the committee, almost in spite of himself. His long acquaintance with the venerable functionary who occupied the Executive chair—the respect which he had always entertained for him as a statesman, a jurist, and a citizen, forbade that he should be supposed to have engaged in any war upon him. He regretted that he had been placed upon the committee—he felt that it would have been better that he should have been permitted to remain a looker on for the present. He regretted that his acts, so soon after he had the honor to occupy a seat in the Senate, should be subjected to the public scrutiny. But having been placed upon the committee, he had endeavored honestly to discharge his duty, and if any extraneous considerations could have influenced his opinion, it would have been his high partiality for the venerable functionary in the gubernatorial office. If he had any distrust of the correctness of that opinion, it was, that it was opposed to the judgment of one whose legal abilities he had ever respected so highly. He had a duty, however, to perform, and in this case he was influenced by a rule which always governed his conduct, and which was, that where duty pointed, to follow, regardless of every thing else. He had no agency in the preparation of the report of the committee, the credit of which was due alone to the Senator from Jefferson. He had concurred fully, however, in that report, and in doing so he had acted conscientiously, and discharged what he felt to be his duty, without entering into any combination with any one against the Governor or for any other purpose. He was now willing to go into a discussion of the principles contained in that report, and stood prepared to defend and maintain them, and he would have preferred doing so, lest from the fact, that there being a large majority of the Senate in favor of the report, it might render them obnoxious to the charge of unwillingness or inability to defend the position they had taken. As, however, the Senate seemed wearied with this subject, and anxious to dispose of it, he would yield his inclination. (Mr. Jame's remarks will appear to-morrow.)

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

The Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. NORTON.

Mr. TAYLOR rose, and remarking that he was absent on yesterday when the vote was taken on the resolution reported by the committee on Executive Affairs, in relation to the Secretary of State, asked leave to record his vote; which being granted, he said, that not intending to concede to the Governor the power of removal, but believing he had the right to judge of the existence of a vacancy, he should vote *aye* on the substitute, and *no* on the resolution of the committee.

A bill to regulate the clerks' and trustees' fees for services rendered under the jury laws, (reported from committee on Finance,) came up in the unfinished business.

Upon ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time, the vote stood—yeas 24, nays 9.

The bill was then passed without a count.

Mr. JAMES, from same committee, reported a bill from H. R. for the benefit of the sheriff of Union county, with an amendment.

Mr. FOX offered an amendment for the benefit of the sheriff of Pulaski county.

The amendments were concurred in and bill passed.

Also—a bill from H. R. for the benefit of the sheriff of Owsley county.

Mr. JAMES said he was satisfied that all legislation of this kind was wrong, but so many bills of this character—giving further time to collect fee bills, &c., and return delinquent lists, had already been passed, that he should raise no objection to the passage of this bill.

The bill was passed.

Also—a bill from H. R. for the benefit of Christopher Lillard and others, sheriffs of Anderson county; passed.

Also—a bill from H. R. for the benefit of Martin Fugate, late sheriff of Pendleton county; passed.

Also—a bill from H. R. for the benefit of W. G. Simpson, H. Todd, and H. H. Calvert, late sheriffs of Owen county, and present sheriff of Owen county; passed.

Also—a bill for the benefit of John Green, former sheriff of Henderson county, and other purposes; passed.

Also—a bill for the benefit of the clerk of the Hickman county court; passed.

Also—a bill to amend an act to reduce into one, the several acts concerning strays; read first and second time.

Also—under instructions, a bill for the benefit of John B. Meredith, of Woodford county—authorizing him to peddle without license in Woodford and adjoining counties, including Owen county; read first and second time.

Mr. PEYTON, from committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill from H. R. to regulate the time of holding the circuit courts in the 2d and 7th judicial districts, and for other purposes, with an amendment.

The bill was advocated by Messrs. PEYTON, PATTERSON and JAMES, and opposed by Messrs. McNARY and BRADLEY.

The amendment was concurred in and bill ordered to a third reading.

Senate refused to dispense with third reading, and on motion of Mr. PEYTON, it was ordered to be read a third time on to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Orders of the day.

A joint resolution from the H. R., requesting the Governor to have two national salutes fired on the 22d inst.; was concurred in.

A preamble and resolutions from H. R., complimentary to Gen. Taylor and the officers and soldiers under his command, (published in yesterday's proceedings.)

Mr. BUTLER offered some additional resolutions, complimentary of the Louisville Legion particularly, and the volunteer force generally.

Mr. FOX proposed to amend by a resolution, to present a sword to Maj. Gen'l. Taylor.

Mr. HARRIS proposed to amend by a resolution, to present a sword to Maj. Gen'l. W. O. Butler.

On motion of Mr. J. SPEED SMITH, the resolutions and amendments were referred to a select committee, composed of Messrs. J. Speed Smith, Harris and Helm.

Several bills from H. R. were read and referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. BRADLEY, from committee on Enrollments, reported sundry enrolled bills, which were signed by the Speaker.

A Senate bill for the benefit of Thos. Merince and Prudence Shadburne, with an amendment from H. R.; amendment concurred in.

A Senate bill for the benefit of the Lexington, Harrodsburg and Perryville Turnpike Company—with amendments—amendments concurred in.

Mr. DRAFFIN obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law in relation to the town of Harrodsburg, and by consent reported the bill and it was passed.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. SCOTT.

The reading of the journal having been dispensed with,

Mr. BOWMAN presented a petition which was referred.

Reports from Standing Committees.

Mr. MITCHELL from the committee on the Penitentiary reported a bill authorizing the erection of a blacksmith shop and sewer in the yard of the Penitentiary &c.; ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

On motion of Mr. HARRISON the vote recom-mitting the bill, providing for the paying to Grayson and Edmonson counties the amount due on the road leading from the mouth of Salt river to Bowling-green, was reconsidered.

The roll was called and twenty nine members found absent.

Mr. CROCKETT spoke in opposition to the bill when the previous question was ordered.

The question being then taken on the re-commitment, the vote stood; yeas 15, nays 57.

The question recurring on the final passage of the bill the vote stood; yeas 33, nays 44.

So the bill was rejected.

Mr. GLENN for the purpose of finally disposing of this question, moved a reconsideration of the vote just taken.

The roll of the House was called and twenty members found absent.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. The vote stood; yeas 53, nays 24.

Mr. WORTHAM moved to reconsider the vote laying the former vote for reconsideration on the table. Having at last obtained the floor Mr. W. expressed his surprise that the unprecedented course should be here pursued, to cut off the father of a bill, by repeatedly ordering the previous question, from saying one word, or reading one authority in favor of his bill. He had been many years a member on this floor, but had never seen this course pursued before, nor did he believe it was tolerated in any legislative body anywhere.

Mr. W. then remarked upon the justice of his bill, reading the report of the Board of Internal Improvement in which the sun due these counties by the State was stated. He concluded by hoping that the State of Kentucky would not, by rejecting this measure, repudiate her just debts.

After some further remarks, Mr. WILLIAMS replied to the charge of an indirect repudiation. It was no repudiation. The State had suspended her system of Internal Improvements, which she once commenced. If individuals had engaged with the State in carrying on these works of improvement, they did it at their own risk as to the permanence of the system. There was no contract on the part of the State, and there was no repudiation.

The motion to reconsider was then lost.

Mr. McHENRY, from Select committee, to whom was referred the Senate resolution, fixing a day for the final adjournment, reported the same with an amendment, fixing the first day of March for the adjournment.

A motion to strike out the first day of March was then rejected.

After several ineffectual motions had been made to strike out and insert, the amendment of the committee was adopted—yeas 63, nays 25.

The resolution was then adopted.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the passage of sundry bills, &c.

Mr. MUMFORD, from the committee on Enrollments, reported sundry bills correctly enrolled, which thereupon, received the signature of the Speaker.

Mr. STEVENSON, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported against the petition of James Ford and Thomas L. Stevens; concurred in.

Also—a bill for the benefit of Lewis Venom.

Mr. STEVENSON stated that the committee reported the bill with some distrust, but considering the circumstances of the case, which he detailed, they had determined to report it. If the bill did not appeal to the justice, it did at least to the sympathies of the House.

Messrs. SALTER, WALLER and HANSON advocated the bill, and Messrs. WORTHAM, WILLIAMS and VERTRESS opposed it, when the bill was rejected.

Also—a bill to incorporate the Cumberland Navigation Company.

On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, the bill was recommitted to a Select committee with instructions to report to-morrow at ten o'clock.

Mr. WALLER, from committee on Education, reported a bill to remodel and establish permanently, the system of common schools; referred to the committee of the whole for Monday next, and ordered to be printed.

Orders of the Day.

The committee of the whole was discharged from the consideration of a bill, to repeal an act further to protect the rights of married women, approved Feb. 23d 1846, with a substitute reported by the Judiciary Committee. A motion was made to lay the bill and substitute on the table. The vote stood as follows.

Yeas.—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Alnut, Armstrong, Beeler, Board, Bowman, Boyd, Bush, Coleman, Covington, Desha, Devereux, Durbin, J. Elliott, M. Elliott, Fletcher, Gilbert, Glenn, Hall, Hanson, Harrison, Hay, Hord, Hoy, Ireland, W. L. Jones, Jordan, Mansfield, Marshall, Martin, Mays, McCallister, Mitchell, Mumford, Phillips, Procter, Reed, Riddle, Salter, Suery, Spaulding, Stevens, Stewart, Talbott, Tandy, Thomas, Thompson, Walker, Waller, Wheeler and Young—31.

Nays.—Messrs. Abell, Bell, A. G. Bots, Bowman, Bradford, Clarke, Cobb, Crawford, Crockett, Dickerson, Evans, Foley, Graves, Hager, Hobbs, J. Irvine, J. R. Jones, McArthur, McHenry, Meriwether, Moore, Morton, Oglesby, Owens, Page, Pearl, Poor, Rouse, Smith, Vertress, Williams, and Wortham—32.

So the bill was laid on the table.

On motion the committee of the whole was discharged from the consideration of a bill to amend the law of descents.

Mr. ARMSTRONG proposed an amendment, when the bill and amendment was laid on the table.

The committee of the whole were discharged from the consideration of a bill to amend the Execution laws.

Mr. DESHA remarked that in 1833 all laws were repealed on this subject, and a law passed exempting a certain amount of property from execution. In 1835 this law was repealed and the old principle of the exemption of specific articles was revived. Since that time the subject had been much agitated. The objection which he had to the principle of specific exemption was that the amount of exemption would often be exorbitant. There were many articles which are necessary to the comfort and convenience of a family which are not exempted by the present law.

Another objection to the present law is, that it exempts the tools of the mechanic, without leaving to him any other stock or property. Under the present bill, a family would be permitted to retain a home, though it might be a poor one.

Having briefly stated his reasons for advocating the bill, Mr. D. concluded.

Mr. VERTRESS opposed the bill. It would be seen by giving a little attention to the bill, that its operation would be partial. It was admitted that protection should be granted to the poor—if so, it should be extended to every class of the poor. Ac-

cording to this bill, the articles exempted to the farmer, amount to about \$286 at a fair valuation.—The mechanic, in order to save his tools, must give up all those articles. A law giving an exemption of a certain value of property would allow bona fide housekeepers to select those articles most necessary to their comfort. Any other law would act partially and would not accomplish its object.

Mr. V. closed by offering an amendment to the bill, exempting the property of a single man to the amount of \$100 &c.

Mr. McHENRY opposed the amendment.

Mr. EVANS offered a substitute for the bill and amendment.

The substitute having been read, Mr. E. remarked, that he was proud to be considered the advocate of the creditor class of the community. He was opposed to any laws which would encourage the debtor to contract debts which he could not pay. This subject of remedial legislation, had been carried to a great length for the last few years, until the rights of the other party were almost forgotten. All that the substitute was intended to effect, was that the debtor, when he claims the benefit of exemption on any article, shall make oath that he has no other property. It was now frequently the case, that the debtor would bargain off to his friends a portion of his property for the purpose of defrauding his creditors. He wished to do nothing which would oppress the debtor, but at the same time, he would respect the rights of the creditor.

Mr. MORTON moved to lay the bill and substitute on the table.

The yeas and nays being called, the vote stood—yeas 52, nays 33.

So the bills were laid on the table.

Messrs. BUSH and VERTRESS, on leave, presented petitions, which were referred to appropriate committees.

On motion, the committee of the whole was discharged from the consideration of a bill to amend the rules of chancery practice. The bill having been read, the House took a recess until 3 o'clock.

Evening Session.

The House again convened at three o'clock. In pursuance of a resolution to that effect, the Superintendent of the Kentucky Institution for the blind, was invited to hold an examination of some of the pupils of the Institution.

The evening session was consumed by this very interesting exercise.

From the Baltimore American.

THE COURT OF LILLIPUT.—The attempt of the Administration to dishonor Gen. TAYLOR, the man who has done more than all other men to save the Administration itself from the consequences of its own incompetency, has suggested some references in the National Intelligencer to the history of Lilliput as connected with that of the celebrated Capt. LEMUEL GULLIVER. For the victories on the Rio Grande, Gen. TAYLOR was honored and brevetted; the jealousy of party was not then aroused. For the three hard fought conflicts at Monterey, resulting in the capture of that place, Gen. TAYLOR has received no official acknowledgement whatever; he was becoming too great; the public favor was turned too strongly towards him; he was overshadowing certain important personages, whose stature would seem diminutive by the side of his, notwithstanding the degrees of high heeled boots and tall hat crowns.

In allusion to the reward of censure and condemnation which the Administration would prepare for Gen. TAYLOR in compensation for his gallant deeds, the National Intelligencer says:

In all history, one is at a loss to find a parallel for such a return of services as this. It is in fable only—now fabulous no longer—that one meets any thing equal. The Emperor of Lilliput and his diminutive courtiers and councilors, in their exhibition of gratitude for the military services of Capt. GULLIVER, the only case ever seen at all approaching this present effort to dishonor, after having lately attempted to supersede General TAYLOR.

Our readers, who have not been so accustomed as we are to refer to the annals of Lilliput as constantly elucidating the manners, habits, and morals of politics and politicians, will allow us to suppose that they have not read, or have forgotten how, when Captain LEMUEL had lived some time among the nanikins, the Emperor of diminutives wanted help in a very foolish and wicked war that he had got into with another pigmy state. So he gave LEMUEL the commission of Generalissimo and sent him to lead an "Army of Occupation" into Blefuscu, the country of his enemy. We need hardly say what wasteful exert: Quinbusflestrin, (the man-mountain,) by a single masterly stroke, utterly discomfited Blefuscu, and reduced that republic to sue for a peace on any terms. Great was the joy through Lilliput; mightily did the puny monarch and his small grandees swell at the successes of their invincible arms.

Quite civil were they, for a full week, to Quinbusflestrin; they actually brevetted him and gave him an additional rank. Presently, however, they bethought them of the natural enmity of low against high, of an inch against a foot; they reflected that the people might be struck with the advantages of possibly having a man six feet high to reign over them; and so they got up articles of attainder against him, alleging that he had not sufficient respect for the Emperor; that he ought, in the late battle, to have exterminated Blefuscu; that the services he had rendered made it clear he was dangerous to the Court; all which considered, these wise, brave, and grateful little statesmen voted, unanimously, that he Quinbusflestrin, was a public enemy; should be shot all over with poisoned arrows; should have his eyes put out, in order to revive his patriotism; and should finally be starved to death, as a warning to all future men of stature who might be foolishly disposed to render signal services to the country.

INSURANCE.
THE LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—\$300,000!

Will insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, &c. against loss or damage by fire, in town or country. Steam and Keel boats, and their cargoes, against the dangers of river navigation.
The lives of Slaves are also insured by this Company.
R. H. CRITTENDEN, Agent.
Office at Todd & Crittenden's Counting Room.
September 8, 1846—726-17

INSURANCE.
KENTUCKY AND LOUISVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Will insure Buildings, Furniture and Merchandise against loss or damage by fire, in Town or Country.
R. H. CRITTENDEN, Agent.
Office at Todd & Crittenden's Counting Room.
May 27, 1846—659-by

A Nurse Wanted.
I WISH to hire for the remainder of the year, a NEGRO GIRL, suitable for a Nurse.
J. W. PRUETT.
Frankfort, Feb. 10, 1847.

A Statement of the amount of revenue receivable by the Sheriffs, Clerks and Agents of each county during the year ending on, and including the 10th day of October, 1846; the amount of expenditures during the same time, and also the difference between the revenue and expenditure of each county; condensed from the Annual Report of Thos. S. Page, Second Auditor:

COUNTIES.	Revenue.	Expenditures.	Net Revenue.
Anderson,	1,841 60	1,274 51	567 09
Allen,	1,961 32	1,253 20	708 12
Altamont,	929 37	2,417 71	15 13
Bracken,	2,846 29	1,286 20	1,560 09
Boyle,	6,211 06	2,576 54	3,634 52
Bell,	3,224 00	1,254 22	1,969 78
Barnes,	5,337 33	2,218 45	3,118 88
Bourbon,	15,266 80	2,888 11	12,378 69
Breckinridge,	2,266 58	1,781 74	1,484 84
Bour,	5,239 30	2,676 10	2,563 20
Bellard,	1,320 60	1,012 24	308 36
Breathitt,	682 32	623 89	48 43
Beth,	4,682 29	1,562 38	3,119 91
Bullitt,	872 67	801 86	70 81
Campbell,	2,592 39	1,772 48	819 91
Calloway,	2,795 66	1,440 18	1,355 48
Chestnut,	2,311 60	4,221 73	4,690 35
Carlisle,	1,367 29	1,56 18	1,621 33
Cass,	2,241 38	2,860 94	2,671 56
Cass,	1,350 85	1,018 14	332 71
Cumberland,*	1,739 28	1,017 54	721 74
Crittenden,	2,530 22	1,620 18	910 04
Calloway,	1,06 49	396 71	409 68
Clark,	887 54	4,000 16	3,112 62
Clay,	4,754 19	1,454 88	3,299 31
Edmonson,*	701 23	742 83	41 60
Estill,	1,721 40	1,754 71	33 31
Franklin,	9,991 03	2,560 58	4,430 45
Fayette,	27,282 56	5,383 91	21,898 65
Fayette,	1,857 46	1,760 46	97 00
Fulton,	101 40	67 84	33 56
Fleming,	5,777 28	9,270 82	3,493 56
Gallatin,	1,428 30	1,776 48	348 18
Graves,	2,481 75	1,754 71	727 04
Greenup,	2,485 34	1,12	1,374 22
Grant,	1,567 82	1,206 94	360 88
Gray,	1,845 03	855 60	989 43
Greene,*	1,852 27	2,207 82	3,059 55
Green,	2,200 97	2,718 13	2,981 82
Hopkins,	3,090 31	2,255 13	835 18
Henderson,	5, 11 12	18 58 17	3,262 95
Harrison,	1,629 38	1,000 00	2,344 65
Hardin,	1,496 86	2, 16 63	2,370 22
Henry,	1, 46 40	1,098 58	4,467 49
Hanson,*	262 11	1, 11 11	855 00
Hart,	2,270 65	1,494 17	876 48
Hickman,	2,263 00	1,418 08	1,145 09
Herns,*	5,650 76	2,141 81	4,608 95
Holmes,*	64 61	6 13 19	
Jefferson,	48,252 45	18,523 23	29,729 22
Jessamine,	7,257 13	1,320 46	5,936 67
Knox,*	1,482 33	1,000 00	482 33
Kenton,	5,391 44	2,086 89	3,304 55
Kearse,	1,234 77	1,175 44	59 33
Kaufman,*	62 29	1,000 00	937 71
Le cher,*	168 09	610 36	
Lincolin,	5,412 00	1,502 47	3,910 03
Lewis,	2,041 66	1,151 40	890 26
Letcher,*	6 23 11	1,01 29 82	
Logan,	7,435 12	2, 16 18	4,926 97
Lovington,*	2,230 00	2,440 77	
Letcher,*	6 23 11	1,01 29 82	
Madison,	10,615 17	2,56 82	1,223 29
Meade,	2,268 08	1,282 31	1,285 77
Monongomery,	6,433 20	2,210 40	3,222 80
Morgan,*	6 23 14	2, 16 18	1,111 70
Marshall,	7 15 20	344 23	21 27
Martins,	4,195 17	1,005 28	3,673 89
McCracken,*	1,000 00	1,281 31	271 31
Morgan,*	1,021 88	1,355 25	
Monroe,*	1 13 20	1,548 16	
Martin,*	11,889 11	1,432 52	1,157 69
Myers,*	2 16 33	2, 16 33	2, 16 33
Nelson,	8,252 47	2, 16 33	5,989 40
Oldham,*	2 16 33	1,250 33	2,616 60
Orange,*	8 16 33	1,471 11	1,685 44
Ohio,	2,004 72	1,029 20	975 52
Owsley,*	445 33	890 88	
Owsley,*	445 33	890 88	
Perry,*	2 16 33	890 88	
Pendleton,	1,610 12	1,081 00	260 52
Pike,	748 25	1,434 52	
Rockcastle,*	445 33	890 88	
Russell,*	992 33	1,443 75	
Russell,*	992 33	1,443 75	
Shannon,*	2,417 66	1,614 37	793 29
Shannon,*	2,417 66	1,614 37	793 29
Spencer,	9,411 98	1,044 44	7,607 54
Scott,*	8 16 33	2, 16 33	2,616 60
Shannon,*	2,417 66	1,614 37	793 29
Trigg,*	1 16 33	1, 16 33	1,771 52
Trimble,	1,782 07	669 12	79 65
Union,*	2,417 66	1,614 37	793 29
Warren,*	11,220 46	2, 16 33	9,003 46
Wayne,*	1,921 41	9 4 05	
White,*	760 25	1,088 37	
White,*	760 25	1,088 37	
Washington,	4,591 77	1,48 48	4,249 29

